JUNE 18, 1772. THE NUMBER 1090.

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1		290
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1		262 12
21	253 15	2791 5
2	250	500
1		242
2		236 8
1		210
1		207
1		200
1		192
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1		145
3	144	432
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1		136
1		134
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13	130	1690
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1		108
1		100
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14	60	840
1		57
1		55
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1		45
2	44	88
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Advertisements.

BEING strictly enjoined by my late Instructions to enforce the punctual Payment of his Majesty's Quitrents, it is expected, for the future, that every Sheriff should settle with the Auditor, and pay the Money into the Receiver's Office, on or before the Day appointed by Law; and all Sheriffs who are yet in Arrear to this Revenue cannot expect any farther Indulgence. RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

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The HUMAN MIND *scarce ever consistent with itself, in Regard to the* OBJECTS *of its* DESIRES.

ONE scarce ever walked, with any Set of Company, by a neat Cottage, but Somebody or other has expressed their Envy of the pastoral Inhabitant. It is quite common, among People of easy and affluent Circumstances, to imagine, in a splenetick Moment, every laborious Situation happier than their own; and to wish an Exchange with the Ploughman, the Shepherd, or the Mechanick. I have sometimes thought this an Affectation, and a very false Sentiment it surely is; for, if all made the Improvement they ought of their own Way of Life, there can be little Doubt but the higher and more leisurable Stations would be, upon the Whole, the happiest. That they rarely prove so, in Fact, is the Faults of the Possessors; who, unable to avoid necessary Cares, and unindustrious to seek out their true Advantages, sink under a Weight that they might easily balance, so as not to feel it.

What is generally called the Spleen is no other than the uneasy Consciousness and Dissatisfaction of a Mind formed for nobler Pursuits, and better Purposes, than it is ever put upon. Mere Pleasure is an End too unworthy for a rational Being to make its only Aim. Yet Persons, unconstrained by Necessity, are so apt to be allured by Indolence and Amusement that their better Faculties are seldom exercised as they ought to be; though every Employment that serves no other Purpose than merely to while away the present Moment gives the Mind a painful Sensation, that, whether distinctly attended to or not, makes up, when frequently repeated, the Sum of that Satiety and Tediousness so often lamented in prosperous Life.

There is, doubtless, to many Persons, a real Difficulty in making the Choice of an Employment, when they are left perfectly at Liberty to choose what they will. Necessity is, perhaps, the most satisfactory Guide; and, for that Reason alone, the Artificer, the Shepherd, and the Farmer, are happier than their affluent Neighbours. The poor Man must either work or starve; so he makes the best of his Lot, works cheerfully, and enjoys the Fruit of his honest Labour. The Rich, the Easy, the Indolent, have a Task as necessary, but not so obvious; there is Room for some Doubt and Uncertainty as to the Way of setting about it. A Life of sublime Speculation is too high for the present State; a Life of soft Pleasure is too low. The right Medium is a Life busied in the Exercise of Duty; and Duties there are peculiar to every Situation, and an Inquiry into these is the leading One.

I was drawn into this Speculation by having indulged, last Summer, a whole Week of Idleness in a Visit I made to an Acquaintance in the Country. I too took it into my Head one Afternoon to envy a poor Man who was hard at Work for his Livelihood mending the Roof of a Church, where he had some Danger as well as Toil. I, who had been seeking out the coolest Shade, and reclining on the greenest Turf, amidst the Fragrance of thousand Flowers; I, who had the Leisure to attend to the Warbling of Birds around me, or in Peace and Safety might amuse myself with the liveliest Wit and Eloquence of Greece and Rome, would have resigned all these Delights with Joy, to sit whistling at the Top of a high Ladder, suffering both Heat and Hunger.

After ruminating much on so odd a Phenomenon, I could find no better Way of accounting for it than from the Preferableness of any allotted Employment to an inactive Indulgence of selfish Pleasure. It would, therefore, be worth While for all of us to consider what is our allotted Employment; and, sitting down contented with that, all might be more than tolerably happy, and no such great Inequalities in the World as are usually complained of.

Not that all Amusement and Indulgence should be severely banished: When properly and proportionably mixed with the more serious Purposes of Life, they become a Part of Duty. Rest and Relaxation are necessary to Health; the elegant Arts refine our Imaginations, and the most trifling Gaieties serve to cherish our good Humour and innocent Alacrity of Heart. The Enjoyment of proper Delights fills us with Gratitude to the all-bountiful Dispenser, and adds to the Bands of Society a flowery Chain of no small Strength, and does Justice to a fair World, that is full of them. The Number of them varies, according to their Circumstances; but, in no Circumstance, are mere Amusement and Relaxation to be considered as the Business of Life, or to be substituted for that real Task which, in some Instance or other, is allotted to every State.

Let then the Shepherd enjoy his Peace, his Meadows, and his oaten Pipe. Let the honest Artificer pursue his Trade with cheerful Industry, and rejoice that the Weight of States and Kingdoms does not lie upon his Shoulders. Let the Man of a middle Station know his Happiness in possessing, with quiet Obscurity, all the Comforts of Society and domestick Life, with Leisure and Advantage for making the noblest Improvements of the Mind. Let the Rich and Great still look higher, and instead of repining at

"Ceremony, the Idol Ceremony!"

which debars them of those free and humble Joys, delight themselves with their extensive Power of doing Good, and diffusing Happiness around them.

What an Alternative is put into the Choice of Man! By Employment, or Misuse of the Faculties assigned him, he may rise to what Dignity or sink to what Baseness he will in the Class of moral Beings. Human Existence is an inestimable Gem, capable of receiving whatever Polish we will please to give it; and, if heightened with the Diligence it ought, will shine, in due Time, with a Lustre more dazzling than the Stars.

It would not be fantastical (for its Foundation is in Truth and Reality) to form a Scale of Nobility very different from the common Distinctions of Birth, Titles, and Fortune, and wholly according to that Figure Persons make in the moral World, and according to their various Degrees of Improvement and Usefulness. The Change would not be total: Many who are now in high Life would continue so, but not a few would be strangely degraded.

Of what Account, indeed, in the true System of Life, is he (be he what he will in Greatness) who sleeps away his Being in indolent Amusement; whose Hours hang heavy on his Hands, without the Gaming Table, the Bottle, the Buffoon, or the Tailor; and whose Mind, amidst them all, is perpetually clouded with a splenetick Discontent, the inevitable Rust of unused Faculties. Uncomfortable to himself, and unimportant to his Fellow Creatures, whatever were his Advantages of Nature and Fortune, he has degraded himself from them all. A Day Labourer, who does his utmost at the Plough and the Cart, is a much more respectable Being.

In this Scale, the Miser's Plea of Poverty would be readily admitted, as witnessed by his anxious Look and sordid Life; while the frank Heart, and open Countenance, should be set down for the Merit of a Plum.

Even the Miser himself has a Class of Inferiours, and that without speaking of the downright Vicious, who come under another Consideration. These are the Oyster Livers, such as lose the very Use of their Limbs from mere Laziness, and waste Year after Year fixed to one uncomfortable Spot, where they eat and drink, sleep, and grumble on; while the Duty of their Situation, properly attended to, would make them happy in themselves, and a Happiness to others. Were the Pearl taken out of that unsightly Shell, what a Circulation of Riches and Ornaments might it make in Society! But, while these poor Animals can fatten on the barren Rock, it matters not to them.

If Cowardice sinks Persons lower than all other Vices, beneath even these will come in the poor Slaves of false Shame, the mean Deserters of their Duty. How many, that now pass for Men of Honour and Spirit, would appear more weak and timorous than female Fear! some not daring to refuse a Challenge; others drinking against Inclination, or affronting Religion against their own Consciences; or prodigal of Health and Fortune, from merely wanting Strength to resist the vain Current of Fashion. No black Slave, sold in a Market, is so far from Liberty as every One of these.

In numberless such Ways does the bewildered Race of Man deviate from the Paths of Felicity and Glory, and childishly squander away inestimable Advantages; for just in Proportion to the Improvement of those Faculties with which Heaven has intrusted us our Beings are ennobled, and our Happiness heightened. The Enjoyments of a mere animal Existence are flat and low. The Comforts of plain ordinary Life, in those who have some Feelings of the Connexions of Society, but no Idea of any Thing higher, rise in the next Degree. The Pleasures of an improved Imagination take in a Circle vastly wider, and more fair. The Joys of a benevolent Heart, animated by an active diligent Spirit, refined Sentiments, and Affections justly warm, exceed the most gay Imagination. The strong Sense and genuine Love of Truth and Goodness, with all those noblest Dispositions that fill a Mind affected and penetrated as it ought to be with a Sense of Religion, and practising every Part of Christian Duty, ascends still higher, and raises Humanity to that Point from which it begins to claim a near Alliance with superiour Natures.

ROME, *March* 7.

THE Pope has made the Duke of Glocester a Present, consisting of two magnificent Pictures, and a complete Collection of Prints of ancient and modern Rome, engraved by the celebrated Piranesi. The Sieur Maron is painting a Portrait of that Prince; and his Royal Highness hath permitted the Sieur Nevellon, a celebrated English Sculptor, to make a Model of his Bust.

DRESDEN, *March* 16. The General Confederacy of Poland have just published an Ordinance, to oblige every tenth Peasant to enlist in their Army.

LONDON, *April* 1.

BY Advices from Madras, of the 10th of October, our Army was besieging the Capital of Tanjour, which was on the Point of surrendering. This opulent Province paid formerly a Tribute to Mahommed Ali, Nabob of the Carnatick, but has of late been guarantied against that Prince by Hyder Ali. Hyder Ali, after the decisive Battle against him of last Year, shut himself up in Sarengapatnam, where he is closely besieged by the Mahrattoes. The Emperour, Shah Allum, disgusted at the impolitick Tyranny of the East India Company, has thrown himself into the Hands of the Mahrattoes, who have actually raised him to the Throne of Dehli. The Use to which the Mahrattoes wish to turn the Emperour is to give them a Firman for the three Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa; so that, under the Colour of a Grant, the Company will be found to be attacked by the next Advices. Suja Dowlah has sent an Embassy to Calcutta, soliciting an offensive and defensive League with the Company; which, in the present Situation of Affairs, will not probably be refused. The French Forces have found themselves obliged to return home from their Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, for Want of Provisions. The Fortifications of Pondicherry are in no Repair, and the few Troops that were there have deserted. The Vigour which Madeorwa, the Chief of the Mahrattoes, at present exhibibits in his Operations in all Quarters of the Empire, seems to promise suddenly to his Nation the Sovereignty of Indostan. If therefore Hyder Ali, our only Barrier, is destroyed, we have only three Hundred Horse to contend with or oppose their Devastations, and defend, even on the Coast, a Frontier of fifteen Hundred Miles in Length. Bengal is more safe, from its Situation; though Shah Allum is now, by the Aid of the Mahrattoes, placed on the Throne of Dehli. The last Advices left the Emperour within a few Miles of the Capital of his Ancestors; and One may form an Idea of the Power of the Mahrattoes, from their setting a Prince on the Throne at Dehli, and besieging Hyder Ali in his principal City, whilst all the intermediate Country is their own. Hyder Ali was on the Brink of total Ruin in his last Action. He was surrounded by the Enemy; he lost all his Europeans, and Army, and narrowly escaped with his Life. Yet, in the Midst of his Distress, he has not lost his Spirits. His Letters to the Presidency at Madras are in the Style of an independent Emperour.

In the Month of July last a French Ship came into the Road of Madrass. The Commander was in Debt, and he mortgaged his Vessel for a Part of her Value to obtain Money to clear himself. Mr. Whittle, a Member of the Council, was the Person who advanced the Money, to the Amount of four Thousand Pagodas; he therefore sent a Person on Board the Ship to take Charge of her till he was paid, and the Mortgage redeemed. The Frenchmen went a few Nights after on Board, and slipping his Cable went out to Sea. Mr. Whittle upon this applied to Sir John Lindsay, who gave an armed Force under Mr. Whittle's Direction. The Party consisted of an Officer and twelve Men. They set out in a Vessel, overtook the Ship upon the high Seas, boarded her, and struck the French Colours. Mr. Law, and all the French in India, consider this as a Declaration of Hostilities, there being Goods on Board the Ship belonging to Merchants in Pondicherry. The Correspondence is hot between Admiral Harland and the French Governour. The Court of France are informed of the Whole, in the most striking Colours; and if the French have really any Designs on the East Indies, this will serve them as a plausible Pretext.

Yesterday the Duke and Dutchess of Cumberland paid a Visit to Mr. Cox in Shoe Lane, to view his curious Jewellery Work.

Yesterday Morning, at ten o'Clock, her Grace the Dutchess of Northumberland set out with a grand Retinue for Geneva.

Mr. Nokes, Master of Will's Coffeehouse, died of the Gout in his Stomach; and, what is very remarkable, five of his Children, most of them very young, died of the same Complaint. A striking Instance this, of the Justness of Doctor Cadogan's Opinion, "that the Gout is not hereditary."

The Officers belonging to the Regiment of Foot Guards, lying in the Savoy Barracks, sent a Person to Smithfield last Friday, who purchased some fine fat Sheep, in Order to be sold to the Soldiers there for about Half the Market Price.

On Thursday last the Inhabitants of Staines purchased an Ox, and sold it to the Poor; the prime Pieces at Fourpence Halfpenny, and the coarser Pieces at Twopence Halfpenny a Pound. They intend to kill one there every Week, in Order to lower the exorbitant Prices of Meat.

Coals are advanced to the enormous Price of Twentypence the Bushel. The Coal Merchants now give four Pounds a Chaldron to each other, in Order to supply their Customers.

On Monday Mr. Sulivan moved the House of Commons for Leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Proceedings in the Courts of Justice in Bengal. It is proposed to abolish the Mayor's Court entirely, to appoint a Chief Justice with a Salary of eight Thousand Pounds a Year, and three Puisne Judges with each four Thousand Pounds a Year, an Attorney General, &c. the Proceedings to be by Information and Answer, without a Jury, and these Lawyers to be appointed by the King; the Appeal to be to the Governour and Council of Bengal, and the dernier Appeal to the King and Council here. This Motion brought on a Debate upon India Affairs in general. Several Gentlemen spoke, particularly Lord Clive, who in a sensible Speech, which lasted two Hours and a Half, gave a Narrative and Justification of his Conduct. The Debate lasted till six o'Clock, when the Motion to bring in the Bill was agreed to, without a Division. Lord Mansfield and Mr. Wedderburne are to draw up the Bill, and to be assisted by Lord Mansfield's Nephew, Sir John Lindsay, who is just arrived from India, supposed to be at least one Hundred Thousand Pounds the richer than when he went.

April 1. This Day his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills:

The Bill for regulating the future Marriages of the Royal Family.

The Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters in the British Dominions in America.

The Bill for defraying the Charge of Pay and Clothing for the Militia for 1772.

The Bill for taking off the inland Duty of one Shilling per Pound Weight upon all Black and Single Teas consumed in Great Britain, and for granting a Drawback upon the Exportation of Teas to Ireland and America, &c.

The Bill for dissolving the Marriage of Lord Viscount Ligonier with Penelope Pitt, his now Wife.

The Bill to dissolve the Marriage of Ambrose Godfrey Hanckwitz with Dorothy Ashcroft, his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again.

The Bill for dissolving the Marriage of Sir John Colleton, Baronet, with Ann Fullford, his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again.

The Bill for dissolving the Marriage of Hugh Lewis with Susannah Hale, otherwise Heale, his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again.

The Bill for better lighting, watching, and cleansing the Streets in the Royalty of the City of Edinburgh.

The Bill for the better regulating the Shipping in the Port of Glasgow.

A Letter from an English Gentleman at Rome, dated March 7th, says: "His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester now appears abroad again, and went the other Morning, attended by Lord Cholmondely, and several other Gentlemen, to visit the Antiquities and Churches. He called at the Popes Chapel at Monte Cavallo, and afterwards walked in the Garden, where, on entering into the Summer House to see some Paintings, the Pope appeared at the Door of one of the Rooms, which produced a Conversation of about a Quarter of an Hour. Afterwards his Royal Highness proceeded on his Morning Amusement, and in his Way went to view the Works of some of the English Artists. His Royal Highness's Health seems to be re-establishing daily."

Extract of a Letter from Belfast, *in the north of* Ireland, *by Way of* Port Patrick, *March* 24.

"Yesterday, in the Afternoon, about Half past three o'Clock, the fifty second Regiment of Foot, and five Companies of Highlanders, came up with a Party of about two Thousand of the Hearts of Oak, &c. who are entirely composed of disbanded Soldiers, and the Militia that so bravely distinguished themselves in Thurot's Invasion in 1760, when a general Engagement immediately ensued, in which the Regulars were obliged to retire, with the following Loss: Sixty second Regiment, killed, one Captain, two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, and one Hundred and nine Rank and File; wounded, two Captains, one Lieutenant, and one Hundred and forty seven Rank and File. Highlanders, killed, two Captains, three Lieutenants, one Ensign, and ninety Rank and File; wounded, two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, and eighty four Rank and File. Killed, wounded, and Prisoners, of the Insurgents, five Hundred."

April 6. The following is an Account of the Origin of the Riots in the County of Antrim, in Ireland. "About the End of the Year 1770 the Earl of Donnegal who is Proprietor of a very great Estate in that county, granted a Lease of all his Lands there at the old Rent, which was very low, to Messr. Greg and Cuningham of Belfast; for which, it is said, he received, as a Premium, upwards of one Hundred Thousand Pounds. These Gentlemen began to raise the Rents on the Farmers very considerably, though not unreasonably, which so provoked them that in January 1771 a great Multitude of People came into Belfast on a Sunday Night, about seven o'Clock, some with Fire Arms, others with Pitch Forks, &c. and brought with them a Gallows and Ropes to hang Greg and Cuningham; but they, being timeously informed of the Intention of the Mob had fled. The Rabble, disappointed in not finding them, threatened to set Fire to their Houses, unless the three Justices of the Peace, who were then in the Barracks, under Protection of two Companies of the Royal Highlanders, would set at Liberty two Rioters confined there the Day before. This Demand not being immediately complied with, they set Fire to the Houses, went to the Barracks, and fired on the Soldiers, but, as I am informed, did not hurt any; the Fire was extinguished, by Order of the Magistrates, and two of the Mob killed. The Soldiers afterwards took many of them Prisoners, who were tried, but the Jury durst not bring them in guilty. This caused an Act of Parliament to be passed, empowering Government to try the northern Insurgents in Dublin.

Letters from Dublin inform us that some Parties of Insurgents, in the north of that Country, had divided, and were travelling to more distant Parts, ransacking all the Villages in their Way, and committing the most extreme Cruelty upon such of the unfortunate Inhabitants as made any Attempt to secure their Property.——Surely it would be better to relieve these poor misguided People than to suffer them to serve themselves, or to cut them in Pieces.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin.

"The Angleseа Cause is postponed to the latter End of April, principally on Account of a new Claimant, a Mr. Salkeld, who asserts his Mother was married to Lord Anglesea in the Year 1743. The History of this Marriage, as it is every Where spoken of, is whimsical enough. Lord Anglesea had seen this Lady (who was the Daughter of a Gentleman in the Country of England) fell in Love with her, and bribed a Sister in Law of her's, a Milliner in Cheapside, to bring about the Business. She was base enough to be an Assistant, and accordingly sent for this young Lady to spend a few Weeks in Town. The other very readily obeyed; and a Party being made, by my Lord's Planning, to go to the Play, he joined them in the Character of a Grazier, and by Fruit and other little Assiduities, particularly recommended himself to Miss Salkeld. At the Conclusion of the Play, the Milliner and her Friends went off; and the young Lady being quite a Stranger in Town, and imagining the Loss of her Company to be accidental, threw herself for Protection on the Stranger. My Lord availed himself of this Opportunity, took her to a Bagnio, and, under the usual Pretence of not being able to get a Coach, &c. prevailed upon her to be intoxicated, and then debauched her. He lived with this Lady for some Time, and married her a few Months before the Birth of the present Claimant."

April 3. On Saturday last died, at Mile End, the Goat which had been twice round the World, first in the Dolphin, Captain Wallis, then in the Endeavour, Captain Cooke; she was shortly to have been removed to Greenwich Hospital, to have spent the Remainder of her Days under the Protection of those worthy Veterans, who there enjoy an honourable Retirement. She had on her Neck a splendid Collar, on which was engraved the following Distich, said to have been written by the ingenious and learned Doctor Samuel Johnson:

Perpetui, ambita bis terra, præmia lactis
Hæc habet, altrici capra secunda Jovis.

April 6. Some Spanish Agents, as we are credibly informed, are now very busy in engaging British Ship Carpenters to go over to Cadiz, to be employed in the Dockyards of that Kingdom.

In Consequence of the many flagrant Abuses committed in Register Offices for hiring Servants, a Bill is now under Consideration for totally annihilating them.

Saturday last his Majesty was three Quarters in Arrears with all his Tradesmen, &c. therefore another Demand of five Hundred Thousand Pounds may be expected next Session of Parliament.

Mr. Onslow, who brought in the Petition against the Incorporation of Freemasons, urged many pleasant and many solid Arguments in Favour of the Opposers. Among the first, he observed, that if the Incorporation was allowed there was no knowing where Applicants would stop, for similar Distinctions. The Bill of Rights Club, *which deserved so peculiarly well of Government*, might apply for a Charter to sow Sedition; the greasy Clubs of every Tavern through the Kingdom might apply for a Charter to neglect their Business, and even the Maccaronies at the west End of the Town may apply for a legal Right to degrade the Dignity of Manhood. Among the solid Reasons against the Incorporation, he observed that granting the Freemasons a Charter was, in Fact, to pass a general Bill of Naturalization for foreign Papists, and in all Probability giving the Pretender himself the Citizenship of a Country where he was proscribed under the Penalties of High Treason. Mr. Dillon, on this, moved for postponing the Consideration of the Charter for three Months; and his Motion being carried, the Measure may be deemed virtually rejected, as in three Months the Parliament will be under Prorogation.

When the House of Commons, at the last Royal Assent, attended his Majesty, the Speaker (who opposed the Marriage Bill) did not go up in State, but in his plain black Gown, which, though a trifling Circumstance in itself, was very much noticed by a certain great Personage.

The Princess of Brunswick, we are told, has not for some Time past experienced that Kind of Felicity which it is natural to imagine one in her exalted Station is generally blessed with; but since the unfortunate Affair at Denmark has been noised about to the World, Advantages have been taken to add to her Uneasiness. Her sudden Departure from hence, it is said, was insisted upon; and a Non-Compliance would have produced Consequences which, perhaps, few have at present any Idea of.

The Residence of the Judges to be sent out to India will be at Calcutta. An Attorney General, and other subordinate Officers, are also to be sent out; and as the Appointments rest entirely in the Crown, with a discretionary Power of Removals, the whole Property of the East India Company becomes immediately dependent on the Royal Prerogative. This enlarges the Power of the Crown to a prodigious Degree, and throws the Weight of Bengal, Orixa, and Bahar, into the Scale of Administration.

A Match for four Thousand Guineas is to be run for, at the next Newmarket Meeting, by two three Years Olds; one belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, and the other to Mr. Charles Fox.

The celebrated Doctor Dominicetti, at Chelsea, has hit upon a Method (since the great Rise of Coals) to warm the whole City of London with one Fire, as well as if every House had fifty in it. It is a curious Machine, which is to be fixed in the Centre of the Metropolis, by which Means the Heat will be conveyed from thence down the Chimnies of all the Houses, and so into every Room in each House where there is a Fireplace; and when any Thing is wanted to be dressed, the Heat in the several Apartments may be collected into any one Grate in the House for that Purpose. This, no Doubt, will make the Proprietors of Coal Mines, and the Merchants, look sharp about them; otherwise the Colliers and high Wheel Carts, will move but very slowly.

Major Rogers, so well known in the American World, not long since presented to the Privy Council Proposals for the Discovery of the North West Passage, which are now under Consideration at the Board of Treasury. He proposes a civil Expedition, and estimates the Expense at twenty seven Thousand Pounds, to be paid at different Instalments, during the Progress of the Scheme.

General Scott lost at one Sitting, very lately, upwards of ten Thousand Pounds.

Some Time ago Mr. B——, being at Almack's (where several young Men of Fashion were deep at Play) was retiring home to Bed very early; upon which Lord C—— called out, "B——, what! are you going so soon? Stay a little longer, and I will go with you." Mr. B——, however, persisted in going. "Well then (returned the young Earl) will you go with me in a five Hundred? Mr. B—— agreed to this, gave Lord C—— two Hundred and fifty Pounds out of his Pocket Book for his Share, and retired home. Lord C—— was so successful afterwards that his Lordship's Steward, the next Morning, waited upon Mr. B——, almost as soon as he was up, and paid him, as his Moiety of the Winnings, upwards of five Thousand Pounds.

The Earl of C—— after he had won, a few Days since, twenty two Thousand Pounds, paid Debts to his several Tradesmen to upwards of ten Thousand Pounds. His Lordship then left two Thousand Pounds with his Lady, and next Morning set off for France, on a Visit to the Dowager Lady C——, his Mother.

It is affirmed that the present System of Government in the East Indies has depopulated that unhappy Country at least a Million of People annually during the last five Years.

April 9. As it may be agreeable to our Readers to have some Account of Stolberg, whose Princess a certain unfortunate Gentleman, it is reported, has married, we shall give some Particulars relating to it. Stolberg County is in the Circle of Upper Saxony, fifty eight Miles north west of Leipsick, about twenty Miles long, and ten broad, and gives Name to Counts of an ancient and once a very powerful Family, whose Domains lie dispersed, but most of them are in the Circle of the Upper Rhine. They are sovereign Counts, of the Lutheran Religion; and besides their large Bailwicks in the Circle above mentioned, they have the County of Weringerode, in the Principality of Halberstadt, near the Borders of which, among the Mountains, stands the Castle of Stolberg, which is said to have been built by Otho Colonna, a Roman Gentleman, in the Time of the Emperour Justinian, who gave it the Name of Stolberg, from the Iron Mines which he met in the Foundation of it.

In digging a proper Foundation for the Sewer now repairing in Fleet Street, a Brass Idol was found, much impaired, which appears to have been an Image of the Goddess Astarte; the Head seems to have been coiffed, in some Likeness to the present Fashion. As the Tyrians had an extensive Commerce, they probably introduced their Worship into Britain.

The famous Cause between Shipley and Mears, in which Mr. Rawlinson was employed as an Attorney, was determined at the last Kingston Assize, contrary to the Verdict formerly given by Lord Mansfield. Baron Perrott behaved with an astonishing Degree of Spirit and Propriety on the Occasion. With Respect to Parole Evidence, the Baron said that he had no Objection to allow it of considerable Weight in Cases where no Meaning was expressed, but in Cases where a determinate Meaning was precisely and particularly specified, here (added the Baron) the Letter of the Agreement should be strictly adhered to. "Were I (continued the Baron) to indulge myself in a Latitude of Interpretation, should I, as a Judge, adopt that Mode of liberal Construction which the Nature of many Causes seems to warrant, and even to require, a manifest Infringement upon the whole System of our Jurisprudence would be the unavoidable Consequence: I should not, in this Case, sit here an Expounder of the old approved Laws of the Land, I should frame new Ones, and from an Assemblage of Proofs, amongst which Parole Evidence is by no Means the slightest, I might form Decisions contrary, in a Variety of Instances, to Matter of Fact, to the Intention of the Parties, and to the true State of the Case. Consistent, therefore (added the Baron) with the Station I have the Honour to fill, consistent with the solemn Oath I have taken, I cannot admit Parole Evidence to set aside or alter an Agreement, expressed without Ambiguity, legally executed, and ratified by every Formality necessary to constitute a Covenant, binding to all Intents and Purposes. A Variety of Excuses may (continued the Baron) be alleged in Behalf of my learned Brother, who seems to have determined this Affair in a Manner different from my Conception of the Matter. In the Hurry unavoidably occasioned by miscellaneous Business, at a Distance from Books, and deprived of the Advantage of Consultation and Advice, the most sagacious may err, the most acute may not always exercise their wonted Perspicacity. For my own Part (concluded the Baron) I call God as a Witness to the Sincerity of my Opinion; and after the most laborious Researches, after the best Information I have been able to procure, after considering the Minutiæ of our excellent Constitution, after thirty Years diligent Attendance upon our Courts of Law, so far from seeing Reason to alter my Notions with Respect to Parole Evidence, I am daily more and more convinced that it ought, only to be admitted with great Caution, under certain Restrictions, and that it ought, on no Account whatever, to be admitted in the Case before us."

Intelligence from the Publick Office, Bow Street.

On Wednesday a Baker, near Great Saffron Hill, was charged by a Gentleman with having sold four Loaves of Household Bread, which, in the Whole were twenty Ounces short of Weight; two wanting seven Ounces each, one four, and the fourth two Ounces. It appeared that the Prosecutor saw a Loaf of this Baker's at his Butcher's and suspecting it was deficient in Quantity had the Curiosity to weigh it, when it weighed considerably less than it ought to have done. The Gentleman, prompted by the most laudable of all Motives, that of punishing a Defrauder of the Poor, in the essential Article of their Subsistence, took his Man with him to the Baker's, and bought the four Loaves above mentioned, which, by their Deficiency, corroborated his Suspicions, and induced him to bring the Offender before the Magistrates: The Baker made an Excuse of the same shuffling unconsequential Nature which it is usual to hear on such Occasions; but the Magistrates fined him the full Penalty of five Shillings for every Ounce deficient in Weight, amounting, in the Whole, to five Pounds.

The next Matter of Consequence inquired into by the Bench was of that Kind which peculiarly calls for publick Attention, and legislative Inquiry. Mrs. Mills deposed that on Tuesday one Gunston came up to her Room, and told her that her Husband was in Trouble, as he had been arrested that Day; she immediately determined to go to his Relief, and accordingly accompanied Gunston to a Hackney Coach, in which he conveyed her to a Madhouse at Bethnal Green. As soon as she alighted she declared her Surmise of his having decoyed her, when Gunston pushed her into the fore Court, threw her down, and dragged her up the Stone Steps of the Door by her Legs; and when he had got her in he hand-cuffed her, and fastened her Hands behind her Back with a short Chain, the Mistress of the House being present, and assailing her with the modest Title of a mad Bitch, declaring that she should have her Hair Cut off, and her Head shaved and blistered. Inquiring by whose Authority they detained her, she was informed that she was sent to the House by her Husband; and at Night she was conducted up Stairs into a little Apartment, the Stench of which was intolerable, and the Appearance beyond Description wretched. Here she continued till Morning, when a Bason of Something which appeared like Tea was brought to her. In this Mansion of Horrour she met with a Woman, who, commiserating her Situation, told her she had herself been confined there for a considerable Time by the Artifices of her Husband, and advised her to make herself as easy as possible. On the Thursday her Husband came to her, when she asked him why he could suffer her to be sent to such a House, and to be so cruelly treated. He declared his Sorrow, and took her Home with him. A Day or two after she came home she thought of attempting to relieve the poor Wretch she left in the Madhouse, and who, from her own Declaration, had been as cruelly treated as Mrs. Mills, without having ever been insane, or affording the slightest Pretext for the World to think her so. She applied to Sir John Fielding for a Warrant against Gunston, which Bond Sir John Fielding's Clerk went and executed, and at the same Time applied to Justice Wilmot to send for the other Parties, whom Mrs Mills charged with ill using of her, as likewise for the unhappy Woman described above. The People at the House refused to come or send the poor Wretch, on which the Justice went himself and insisted on seeing her in the Apartment which then contained her; he went up, but declared he would not again have done so for five Thousand Pounds, the Place was so intolerably nasty, and the Stench so abominable. He found her apparently sane, and in a truly pitious Situation, having a Hole quite through her Hand, which it is more than probable was occasioned by some Violence from her inhuman Keepers. The Bench committed Gunston for the Assault, and told the Master of the House he was liable to be indicted for such unwarrantable Practices. As the Assault was bailable, the Master desired to give Bail for his Servant Gunston; the Justices told him they would admit good Bail, but as he was a Party interested, they would not take his.

Sarah Price, and Anne Wells (two of the finest and simplest Girls that Nature ever formed) charged William Anderson with extorting Money from them, under Pretence of helping them to Husbands by the Art of Necromancy. Price had given at least ten Pounds, at different Times, to Anderson or his Wife for Advice, Spells, and Charms, which Charms were sewed up in her under Petticoat. She had likewise given her a Note for three Hundred Pounds, payable after Marriage; but a Note for twenty Pounds was produced, which she declared on Oath she did not give. This gave Rise to a Suspicion that Anderson had forged the Girl's Mark, for she cannot write. Anderson's Wife acted the dumb Woman, wrote her Prophecies, and the Husband explained them to the Dupes of their Artifice. Another singular Circumstance in Anderson's Story is, that he was transported three Years since by the Name of William Williams; and the Transport Vessel being cast away, the Prisoners swam on Shore.

DUBLIN, *April* 4. Upon Account of the vast Numbers of fraudulent Bankrupts who petitioned the Parliament, to cheat their Creditors, many Merchants and others (in their own Defence) have entered into Associations not to give Credit to any Man or Woman in Trade who shall keep Country Seats, Carriages, Race or Hunting Horses, frequent Gaming Houses of any Kind, have Drums, Routs, or any other Amusements, to their Loss of Time, and the Ruin of their Families.

Among various Accounts from the north of Ireland, we can depend upon the following from a Part of Tyrone, in the Neighbourhood of Charlemount; that a Serjeant of Grenadiers, whose Name is Leslie, having some Prisoners in Charge (of the Hearts of Steel) to conduct to the Jail of Derry, and a Guard of twelve Soldiers only, was met on the Road by two Men on Horseback, well armed, requiring him to give up his Prisoners, and telling him if he refused he would be attacked by five Hundred in an Hour's Time. He replied, that his Orders were, in Case of a Rescue being attempted, to put his Prisoners to Death, which he would do; after which he had thirty six Rounds of Powder and Ball, and while two of them were alive they would stick by each other. Menaces, Threats, and Promises, were used to him, but to no Purpose. At length they went off, and he took up his Quarters in the next Village. The Family quitted the House, but left their Keys. He went to the Cellar, drew some Drink, and offered it to his Men; but they refused it, saying they would drink Nothing but Water, as an Attempt might be made on them in the Night. About two in the Morning a Horn sounded, and a Gun was fired; the Sentinel challenged, and the Answer was, that they came by Order to demand the Prisoners, when the Serjeant gave the same Answer as before. They sent again, and his Reply was the same; adding, that he would fire upon the next that approached the House. In a short Time about five Hundred advanced within twenty Yards; he ordered his Men to the Windows, and cautioned the Rioters to advance no farther. They came a little forward, on which he ordered his Men to make ready; this made the Insurgents halt, but upon their coming a little nearer, his Orders were present. He then stopped two or three Minutes, and then they dispersed; on which, the next Morning, he proceeded on his Journey with his Prisoners.

On PATRIOTISM.

WHAT is the Spirit of modern Patriotism? I can form no Idea of such a Virtue exerting itself in the British Constitution; all the Explanations, Harangues, and Flights of Imagination, which have been jumbled together to form that imaginary Monster of Perfection called a Patriot, are but an unintelligible Jargon. They are Grecian and Roman Ideas, in an English Dress. Patriots rise up like Mushrooms: We have always the Patriot of the Day, like the favourite Player; first to clap for a Fool, and then to hiss for a Knave. It is the Nature of our Government to produce these Heroes of Politicks; the Occasion produces the Character; a Pretence to the famed Virtue is the Road to Corruption, and marks a Man as One who wants only a Bidder that will rise to his Price.

If we reflect on the History of the Men who in this Country have made a Figure in the Character of the Patriots, we shall be convinced that they made the Pretence of the Virtue a mere Ladder to mount high in Office and Wealth, a mere Mask to their Ambition.

The Patriotism of the Ancients had even a military, a savage Fierceness in it, which seemed essential to its Being. Indeed it is a Virtue which required a wild and daring Cast of Thought, generally measuring the Welfare of the State, not against a cold, temperate Resistance of Temptation, a Moderation of Sentiment, or the Dictates of philosophick Reflections, but against Life itself. Friends, Kindred, Family, all were to be sacrificed at the Shrine of their Country; Patriotism and Death were ever Hand in Hand; it was a Ferocity in the Mind, near allied to a Degree of Fury; Nothing calm or temperate. The Man was hurried away by the Impulse of a violent Passion, rather than urged by the Calls of Reason; hence arose an Enthusiasm which sometimes broke into the noblest Actions, and the most exalted Sentiments. But as to modern Times, and our own Country in particular, the Constitution of the Government destroys the very Idea of a Patriot. The Regularity of all the Movements of the State, the Nature of the modern Art of War, and the universal Power of Law, has brought every Thing to such a Standard that we can have no Idea of Patriotism. What are to be the Rules to judge it? What are the Signs by which to know it? The Mob will ever have their Patriot, but sure the better Part of Mankind should understand their Constitution better than to suppose every Man who opposes the Court a Patriot! The true Patriot, if the Term is allowed to express an uncertain Idea, must, in such a Government as ours, often be in Power, sometimes with the Court, sometimes against it; but our Patriots always lose their Characters when in Office, whatever the Motive, and can never regain it but by violent Opposition.

In short, there is so much Nonsense and Contradiction in the Character of Patriots, in this Kingdom, that the Moment any One makes Pretences to the Virtue he should, on all Hands, be treated either as a visionary Fool or a designing Knave.

The Men amongst us who have, at different Times, flourished in this Harlequin's Frock, have ever been Railers at Men rather than Measures. If you will fix an Idea to the Word Patriot, and adapt it to this Country, you ought to describe a Man in Parliament who looks at Measures alone, totally forgetting who are the Conductors; and who, in all his Conduct, both in and out of Place, adheres steadily to certain Plans, which he thinks favourable to the Happiness and Liberty of the People. In an Age, wherein the Influence of the Crown is too great, and threatens to overturn the Constitution, he will not enter into any Measures that can add to that Influence by the same Means that created it. Debts and Taxes laid the Foundation; throwing into the Scale of the Crown a Weight unthought of at the Revolution; adding to the Debt its increasing Taxes, and all the Train of their Consequences, which are already grown too formidable to Liberty. If such a Man, therefore, could exist as a modern Patriot, in cold Blood, he would see the Necessity of adhering to a Plan of preventing a farther Acquisition of Riches in the Crown, by raising fresh Taxes to pay the Interest of new Debts.

A Patriot muſt ſurely think Liberty of much more Conſequence than military Succeſs, great Trade, naval Power, or any ſuch Poſſeſſion, and would conſequently never agree to Meaſures which, in Order to gain the latter, could in any Degree endanger the former.

Now we have never found that any of our Patriots conducted themſelves on theſe Ideas; they have railed at ſmall Expenſes when out of Power, and run into large Ones the Moment they are in Place.

But what Encouragement real in the Goods of Fortune, or imaginary in the Opinions of the World, can any Man have for turning Patriot? If he really means well, he will poſſeſs neither, certainly not the firſt; and he will loſe the latter, the Moment he acts beyond the Idea of the Mob. What Glimpſe of Hope can he have of Succeſs? In Parliament, the Crown is ſo ſtrong that an Orator may waſte a Dozen Pair of very well toned Lungs before he out-talks the Power of miniſterial Gold. He has not an Athenian or a Roman Mob to harangue, but Men whoſe Education juſt gives them the Plea of a ſyſtematical Defence, and Apology for the moſt glaring Venality. How is he to make an Impreſſion on the needy Sons of Extravagance, who have Learning enough to be Sophiſts? Can he expect that the Flowers of Rhetorick, and Flights of Fancy, ſhall be weightier than Poſts and Penſions? A Place at the Board of Cuſtoms or Exciſe, Paymaſterſhip, or a Contract, are not theſe Powers beyond the Eloquence of a Tully or Demoſthenes?

The FOLLY *of attempting to learn* WISDOM *in* RETIREMENT.

BOOKS, while they teach us to reſpect the Intereſts of others, often make us unmindful of our own: While they inſtruct the youthful Reader to graſp at ſocial Happineſs, he grows miſerable in Detail; and, attentive to univerſal Harmony, often forgets that he himſelf has a Part to ſuſtain in the Concert. I diſlike, therefore, the Philoſopher who deſcribes the Inconveniencies of Life in ſuch pleaſing Colours that the Pupil grows enamoured of Diſtreſs, longs to try the Charms of Poverty, meets it without Dread, nor fears its Inconveniencies till he ſeverely feels them.

A Youth who has thus ſpent his Life among Books, new to the World, and unacquainted with Man but by philoſophick Information, may be conſidered as a Being whoſe Mind is filled with the vulgar Errours of the Wiſe. Utterly unqualified for a Journey through Life, yet confident of his own Skill in the Direction, he ſets out with Confidence, blunders on with Vanity, and finds himſelf at laſt undone.

He firſt has learned from Books, and then lays it down as a Maxim, that all Mankind are virtuous or vicious in Exceſs; and he has been long taught to deteſt Vice, and love Virtue. Warm therefore in Attachments, and ſtedfaſt in Enmity, he treats every Creature as a Friend or Foe; expects from thoſe he loves unerring Integrity, and conſigns his Enemies to the Reproach of wanting every Virtue. On this Principle he proceeds, and here begin his Diſappointments. Upon a cloſer Inſpection of human Nature, he perceives that he ſhould have moderated his Friendſhip, and ſoftened his Severity; for he often finds the Excellencies of one Part of Mankind clouded with Vice, and the Faults of the other brightened with Virtue. He finds no Character ſo ſanctified that has not its Failings, none ſo infamous but has ſomewhat to attract our Eſteem; he beholds Impiety in Lawn, and Fidelity in Fetters.

He now, therefore, but too late, perceives that his Regard ſhould have been more cool, and his Hatred leſs violent; that the truly Wiſe ſeldom court romantick Friendſhip with the Good, and avoid, if poſſible, the Reſentment even of the Wicked. Every Moment gives him freſh Inſtances that the Bonds of Friendſhip are broken if drawn too cloſely, and that thoſe whom he has treated with Diſreſpect more than retaliate the Injury. At length, therefore, he is obliged to confeſs that he has declared War upon the vicious Half of Mankind, without being able to form an Alliance among the Virtuous to eſpouſe his Quarrel.

Our Book-taught Philoſopher, however, is now too far advanced to recede; and though Poverty be the juſt Conſequence of the many Enemies his Conduct had created, yet he is reſolved to meet it without ſhrinking. Philoſophers have deſcribed Poverty in moſt charming Colours; and even his Vanity is touched in thinking that he ſhall ſhow the World, in himſelf, one more Example of Patience, Fortitude, and Reſignation. "Come then, O Poverty! for what is there in thee dreadful to the Wiſe! Temperance, Health, and Frugality, walk in thy Train; Cheerfulneſs and Liberty are ever thy Companions. Shall any be aſhamed of thee of whom Cincinnatus was not aſhamed? The running Brook, the Herbs of the Field, can amply ſatisfy Nature; Man wants but little, nor that little long. Come then, O Poverty! while Kings ſtand by and gaze with Admiration at the true Philoſopher's Reſignation."

The Goddeſs appears, for Poverty ever comes at the Call; but, alas! he finds her by no Means the charming Figure Books and his own Imagination had painted. As when an Eaſtern Bride, whom her Friends and Relations had long deſcribed as a Model of Perfection, pays her firſt Viſit, the longing Bridegroom lifts the Veil to ſee a Face he had never ſeen before; but inſtead of a Countenance blazing with Beauty like the Sun, he beholds Deformity ſhooting Icicles to his Heart. Such appears Poverty to her new Entertainer; all the Fabrick of Enthuſiaſm is at once demoliſhed, and a Thouſand Miſeries riſe upon its Ruins; while Contempt, with pointing Finger, is foremoſt in the hideous Proceſſion.

The poor Man now finds that he can get no Kings to look at him while he is eating; he finds that in Proportion as he grows poor the World turns its Back upon him, and gives him Leave to act the Philoſopher in all the Majeſty of Solitude. It might be agreeable enough to play the Philoſopher while we are conſcious that Mankind are Spectators; but what ſignifies wearing the Maſk of ſturdy Contentment, and mounting the Stage of Reſtraint, when not one Creature will aſſiſt at the Exhibit on? Thus is he forſaken of Men, while his Fortitude wants the Satisfaction even of Self Applauſe; for either he does not feel his preſent Calamities, and that is natural Inſenſibility, or he diſguiſes his Feelings, and that is Diſſimulation.

Spleen now begins to take up the Man: Not diſtinguiſhing in his Reſentments, he regards all Mankind with Deteſtation; and commencing Man Hater, ſeeks Solitude to be at Liberty to rail.

It has been ſaid, that he who retires to Solitude is either a Beaſt or an Angel. The Cenſure is too ſevere, and the Praiſe unmerited; the diſcontended Being who retires from Society is generally ſome good natured Man who has begun Life without Experience, and knew not how to gain it in his Intercourſe with Mankind.

ST. JOHN's (*Antigua*) *April* 18.

YESTERDAY, about Half an Hour after ſix o'Clock in the Evening, was felt here a moſt violent Shock of an Earthquake, which laſted near a Minute.

NEW YORK, *June* 1.

CAPTAIN Hunt, in twelve Days from Bermuda, informs us that about ſix Weeks ago the Brig Little Molly, Captain Williamſon, from Virginia for Antigua, was caſt away on the Rocks near that Place, and that both Veſſel and Cargo were loſt, but the Crew ſaved.

By the Captains Dobbs and Wynkoop, from Curaçoa, we learn that about five Weeks ago eight Dutch Trading Sloops were taken on the Spaniſh Main by the Guarda Coſtas, and a Schooner ſunk, and every Soul on Board periſhed; and that two ſtout Sloops, of twelve Guns and one Hundred Men each, were ſailed from Curaçoa in Queſt of the Spaniards, who were determined to take Satisfaction whereever they met them.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 28.

WE hear that a Woman named Elizabeth Knight, who has for ſome Time paſt lived alone in a ſmall Log Houſe, on the Road leading from Copper's Ferry to Mount Holly, and maintained herſelf by baking and ſelling Cakes, &c. was found murdered in a moſt barbarous Manner laſt Saturday Morning, her Houſe ranſacked, and her Drawers, &c. all broke open, by ſome Villain or Villains, who got off undiſcovered, and for apprehending of whom the Governour of New Jerſey has offered a Reward of fifty Pounds. This is ſaid to be the fourth Time the above Perſon has been robbed, within theſe four Years.

Extract of a Letter from Cheſter *County*, May 21.

"On Saturday laſt, as Henry Philips and Richard Kelly, two labouring Men, were at Work together on the Plantation of Mr. David Davis, in Tredyffrin Townſhip, in this County, a Quarrel happened between them, in which the latter ſtruck the former, who thereupon went home and told Mr. Davis his Employer, that Kelly had ſtruck him, and that he was determined to go to a Juſtice and get a Warrant for him. Mr. Davis adviſed him to ſtay until Morning, and in the mean Time conſider of it, expecting by that Time his Paſſion would ſubſide; on which Philips took a Gun, charged it, went to the Woods where Kelly was, and ſhot him dead on the Spot. He then returned, and deſired M. Davis to find him, for that he had killed Kelly. At firſt his Information was diſcredited, as he had always bore the Character of a harmleſs Fellow; but on finding it to be true, he was ſecured and committed to Cheſter Jail. The Coroner's Inqueſt brought in their Verdict *wilful Murder*."

Sunday laſt arrived here Captain Inkſon, in ſixteen Days from Grenada, by whom we learn that every Thing was in the utmoſt Confuſion; that Governour Leybourne had iſſued a Proclamation commanding all the French in the Iſland to be naturalized, or depart the Iſland in twenty five Days; that the Fort, and ſeveral Parts of the Town of St. George had been ſet on Fire, ſuppoſed by ſome of the French; and that a French Frigat had arrived and anchored in the Harbour, who took on her the State of regularly firing her Morning and Evening Guns.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 18.

LAST Friday Mrs. Reade, an aged Lady who lives a few Miles below York Town, and has been much afflicted with the Gravel, voided a Stone which weighed upwards of forty Pennyweight, and on the Sunday following another as large. They were as big as the largeſt Hen Eggs.

We had a good Deal of Thunder and Lightning laſt Thurſday, during which Major Travis's Houſe at Jamestown was ſtruck, one of the Windows drove out, and the Chimney damaged. At the ſame Time the Norfolk Packet, lying at Burwell's Ferry, had her Maſt ſhivered.

The Virginia, Robertſon, from London, is arrived in York River; and the Bogle, Steel, from Glaſgow, in Rappahannock.

To Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN, *June* 2, 1772.

THERE lately appeared, in one of the publick Papers, the Creed of a certain Mungrel Chriſtian, who, though he believes ſo much of that Syſtem as ſuits him, yet he picks out ſuch Credenda as do not ſuit his Humour, and damns them. Not to take Notice of other Parts of his Creed, as being of little Importance to the Publick, I ſhall only animadvert a little on that Part thereof which regards the Puniſhments of the Wicked in a future State.

That Point has been handled, with great critical Acumen, by ſundry Authors; and, notwithſtanding all that Doctor *Thomas Burnet* has advanced in Support of the Non-Eternity of Hell Torments, the contrary Opinion has been eſtabliſhed and proved by the greateſt Strength of Reaſon. I ſhall not enter into any of the Arguments that have been adduced in Support of the Orthodox Opinion, but only that which is founded on the Words of our Saviour, *Matthew* xxv. 46. After having pronounced Sentence on the Pious and Impious reſpectively, he adds, "And theſe "(meaning the Wicked) ſhall go away into *everlaſting Puniſhment*, but "the Righteous into *Life eternal*."

The Word αἰώνιος in the *Greek* is uſed in both Members of the aforeſaid Sentence, wherein there is an Antitheſis, or Oppoſition of one Clauſe to the other; and it is contrary to all Rules of Propriety to take the ſaid Word in one Senſe in one Member of the Sentence, and in another Senſe in the other. To throw the Argument then into a ſyllogiſtical Form, it will run thus:

The Happineſs of the Righteous is to be ſtrictly eternal. But our Saviour has told us, that the Puniſhment of the Wicked ſhall be of the ſame Duration as the other's Happineſs.

Therefore the Puniſhment of the Wicked ſhall be ſtrictly eternal.

It is ſaid, indeed, that the Word αἰώνιος is ſometimes taken for a limited Duration, both in the Old and New Teſtament. I readily grant that it is. But then I ſay that this can be of no Service to the Non-Eternaliſts, unleſs they could prove that the Happineſs of Heaven is to have an End; and then they muſt fly to abhorred Annihilation. But that Opinion, I would fain hope, has ſo few Followers, notwithſtanding all that a *Bolingbroke*, and the other Partiſans of that Opinion, have advanced, that it would not be worth While to trouble the Reader, or myſelf, to produce the many unanſwerable Arguments that have been adduced, both from Scripture and Reaſon, to confute ſo abſurd an Opinion.

As the Age in which we live is productive of great Numbers of Unbelievers, whoſe Sentiments have been confuted over and over by the ſtrongeſt Arguments, I am ſorry to find ſome, who believe Revelation, advancing the above Opinion, which, if it is not contradictory thereto, is a great Perverſion thereof, and contrary to the Creeds of every Part of the Chriſtian Church. Inconſiderate Youth, who have not had Opportunities of examining the Point, will be too apt to embrace an Opinion ſo flattering to depraved Nature, though ſo poorly ſupported; and its Partiſans cannot pretend to more than a bare Poſſibility. Who then, in his Senſes, would truſt his eternal State to ſuch a Syſtem, when the Odds are ſo much againſt him?

The Light of Nature, indeed, taught the Eternity of future Puniſhments, as well as Rewards, to Heathens. Does not *Virgil* ſay, when deſcribing the Scenes that preſented themſelves to Æneas in the other World,

——— Sedet, æternumque ſedebit
Infelix *Theſeus*.

And the Account given of *Siſyphus* and *Tantalus* are well known to the Learned.

Is it not then the greateſt Imprudence, in One who believes the Chriſtian Religion, to diſbelieve this important Doctrine, which is ſo frequently and ſtrongly inculcated by its great Author. And, indeed, to meet with Teachers of Youth, and even Miniſters of the Goſpel, maintaining ſuch an Opinion, is very offenſive to an Orthodox Believer.

I am, Gentlemen, your moſt humble Servant,
A BELIEVER.

Advertiſements.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 18, 1772.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. *Thomas Hornſby*, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment to *Joſeph Hornſby*, and thoſe who have open Accounts in the Store, and cannot pay off immediately, are deſired to cloſe them, by giving Bond, with approved Security, payable to *Joſeph Hornſby*, reſiduary Legatee. Such as have Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring them in to *Joſeph Hornſby*.

BEN: WALLER,
JOHN PRENTIS,
JOSEPH HORNSBY,
WILLIAM HORNSBY,
} Executors.

*** Juſt imported, and to be ſold by the Subſcriber, a GENTEEL ASSORTMENT of GOODS ſuitable for the Season, where Cuſtomers will meet with the ſame good Uſage as formerly.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 17, 1772.

I INTEND for GREAT BRITAIN ſoon.
JOHN ROWSAY.

For SALE,

THE Reverſion of four Hundred and ninety Acres of Land after the Death of Mrs. *Cowne*, and now in the Poſſeſſion of *William Cowne*, Gentleman. The ſaid Land lies in *King William* County, about four Miles from *Crutchfield*'s and *Page*'s Warehouſes, and is very good for Tobacco and Grain. For Terms inquire of the Subſcriber.
SAMUEL PEARSON.

A PERSON who is well acquainted with the Buſineſs of a COUNTY COURT CLERK, and has good Recommendations, would be glad to engage in that Buſineſs as a Deputy, or a Term of Years. Inquire of the Printers hereof.

Juſt IMPORTED *from* London, *in the* Virginia, *Captain* Robertſon, *and to be* SOLD, *Wholeſale or Retail, by the Subſcriber, at his Shop in* Williamſburg,

A LARGE and complete Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES; alſo Pickles and Spices of all Sorts, fine Sallad Oil, Sack and *Rheniſh* Wines, beſt *Durham* Flower of Muſtard, Gold and Silver Leaf, &c. &c. &c.
WILLIAM PASTEUR.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to a Decree of* Caroline *County Court, at the Plantation of Mr.* John Wily, *in that County, near* Burk's *Bridge, on* Friday *the 26th of this Inſtant* (June)

A TRACT of LAND on which he lives, containing about two Hundred Acres, and is very valuable; a Moiety of a FULLING and SAW MILL Seat, with two Acres of Land in the Neighbourhood, with ſundry Utenſils for ſuch Mills; alſo ſeveral SLAVES, STOCKS, and HOUSEHOLD GOODS. The Terms of Sale will be declared on the Day.
EDMUND PENDLETON.
2 JAMES MILLER.
HARRY TOMPKINS.

To be SOLD, *in* Charles City *County, to the higheſt Bidders, on* Wedneſday *the 15th of* July, *at the late Dwellinghouſe of* Agnes Finch, *deceaſed*,

TWENTY eight likely young *Virginia* born NEGROES, conſiſting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls; alſo HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Stocks of CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS. Credit will be allowed to the 25th of *December* next for all Sums above twenty five Shillings, the Purchaſers giving Bond and Security to
WILLIAM FINCH, Executor.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 17, 1772.

THE Subſcriber, having ſerved a regular Apprenticeſhip to the noted Mr. *Joſeph Carnerafs*, of the City of *Dublin*, COACH-MAKER, and for many Years paſt carried on the COACH-MAKING TRADE, in all its different Branches, in *Ireland*, and in *New York*, where he had the Honour of making a Coach, Pheton, and Chaiſe, for his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of *Dunmore*, is now removed, with his Family, from *New York* to *Palace* Street, in this City, where he propoſes to make and repair all Sorts of Coaches, Landaus, Chariots, Poſt Chaiſes, Phetons, Curricles, Chaiſes, and Chairs, with Harneſs of every Sort; alſo Steel Springs, and Iron Work of every Kind relative to the Coach-making Trade; likewiſe Painting, Gilding, and Japanning. The Subſcriber being determined to do all his Work in the beſt Manner, and on the loweſt Terms, humbly hopes thoſe Gentlemen that are pleaſed to employ him will pay Cash, at leaſt for any Piece of new Work, on Delivery of the ſame; and will be truly thankful to every Gentleman or Lady who will employ him to repair Carriages, even if the Repairs do not exceed Half a Bit. The utmoſt Care, and Deſpatch of Buſineſs, ſhall be the conſtant Study of the Publick's moſt humble Servant,
ELKANAH DEANE.

*** Having two or three ſpare Rooms, he would be glad to accommodate Gentlemen with private Lodgings.——He will alſo take two Apprentices, who can be well recommended, and whoſe Friends are willing to give a Gratuity to have them accompliſhed in their Buſineſs.

NORFOLK, *June* 17, 1772.

WHEREAS little Regard has been paid to the Advertiſement lately publiſhed by Mr. *John Atkinſon*, requeſting his Debtors to meet on the 13th Inſtant, in Order to pay or ſettle their reſpective Accounts, and as there is an abſolute Neceſſity to collect thoſe Debts with the utmoſt Deſpatch, I hereby give Notice to all concerned that I propoſe again to attend at Mr. *Atkinſon*'s Store in *Suſſex* County, on *Monday* the 6th of *July* next, when all Accounts, remaining unſettled at my Departure from thence, will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, without Reſpect to Perſons, or farther Notice. There will be ſome likely Slaves to be ſold at the ſame Time and Place, the Terms for which will be agreed on at the Sale. BENJAMIN CROOKER,
Attorney for Meſſ. *Eilbeck* and *Lawrence*, Truſtees of Mr. *Atkinſon*.

STAFFORD County, *June* 4, 1772.

WHEREAS *Wilford* (alias *Woodford*) *Kelly*, formerly of *Stafford* County, *Virginia*, did, on the 12th Day of laſt Month, ſell to me a certain Tract of Land in the ſaid County, containing fifty Acres, for the Conſideration of fifty two Pounds current Money, which Sum I then paid him, on his giving me a Bond obliging himſelf to convey the ſaid Land to me, but the ſaid *Kelly* has ſince abſconded without performing his Agreement, I give this publick Notice to forewarn other People from being cheated by him; and if any Perſon will be ſo kind as adviſe me where he ſettles, the Favour will be gratefully acknowledged. WILLIAM THOMPSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 16, 1772.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, on the Night of the 31ſt of *May* laſt, a middle ſized dark bay HORSE, with his Mane new roached and Tail bobbed, and branded on the near Buttock I C. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe to me ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS Reward.
ROBERT NICOLSON.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, the 1ſt of *March* laſt, at Mr. *James Taylor*'s, in *Louiſa* County, a likely light ſorrel Mare about four Feet ſeven Inches high, branded on the near Buttock W B, though ſo badly done it is not eaſily underſtood; ſhe has a ſmall Wound on the right Side of her Face, which matters and runs ſometimes. I expect ſhe is with Foal, though I am not certain of it. It is thought ſhe will make towards *Graves*'s Mill. Whoever brings the ſaid Mare to me, in *Caroline* County, or gives Intelligence ſo that I get her again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.
RICHARD SEGAR.

RUN away from the Subſcriber's Plantation on *James* River, in *Warwick* County, a Negro Slave named LONDON; he is a ſtout well made Fellow, not exceeding twenty Years old, and frequently ſmiles when ſpoken to; he was taken up laſt Month at the *Great Bridge*, above *Norfolk*, where it is likely he may be gone, or to *Peterſburg*, as he took with him a Cypreſs Canoe. Whoever ſecures him in any Jail, ſo that I get him, or delivers him to me, in *York* Town, ſhall be entitled to FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.
ALLEN JONES.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 11, 1772.

IMPORTED in the MILLHAM, Captain *James Whitefield*, laſt *April*, a Caſk of STOCKING THREAD marked A Crow's Foot T, which was to have been left at *Burwell*'s Ferry, but was neglected. The Captain is deſired to ſend it there immediately, as it is greatly wanted. ALLAN & TURNER.

WESTMORELAND, *June* 1, 1772.

AT a Meeting of the Creditors of *Gilbert Campbell*, Eſquire, laſt *Weſtmoreland* Court, it was determined that at *Richmond* JUNE Court there ſhould be a Dividend made of his Effects in our Hands, and we requeſt that all who have Claims againſt him may be either there or appoint ſome One to act for them; thoſe who fail to do ſo will be conſidered as not chooſing to receive a Part of what is now ready to be divided. We alſo give Notice to his Creditors that after the above Time we are determined to act no longer as Truſtees.
WILLIAM FLOOD.
2 HUGH HAMILTON.

To be LEASED *for a Term of Years, or* SOLD,

MY Plantation on the *Weſtern Branch*, containing two Hundred Acres, lies convenient to Trade, within one Mile of a Landing, and three Miles from *Milner*'s Warehouſe. There is on the ſaid Land two Dwellinghouſes, a very good Kitchen and Smokehouſe, a Warehouſe with a Cellar under it, and a Storehouſe. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, or leaſe the ſaid Land, may apply to me, in *Nanſemond*.
CHRISTOPHER GODWIN.

FOR SALE,

TWO Thouſand five Hundred and twenty Acres of LAND on *Nottoway* River, in the Counties of *Dinwiddie* and *Brunſwick*, about thirty Miles from the Towns of *Peterſburg* and *Blandford*, to which Places there is a fine Road from the ſaid Land; there is a good Water Griſt Mill on the ſaid River, with two Pair of Stones and a Bolting Mill. The Land is a proper Soil for Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco, and has all neceſſary Houſes for Cropping. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Prince George* County. Long Credit will be allowed for one Half the Purchaſe Money. 8 THEODORICK BLAND.

TAKEN up, in *Pittſylvania*, a light gray MARE about ſeven Years old, four Feet ſix Inches high, ſhod all round, and branded on the near Shoulder I R. Poſted, and appraiſed to four Pounds.
USABUS STONE.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, two SOWS and ſeven SHOATS; one of the Sows is marked with a ſmooth Crop in each Ear, and the other Sow and Shoats are marked with a Half Crop in the under Side of each Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to fifty Shillings.
JOHN WILLIAMSON.

POETS CORNER.

STANZAS.

WELCOME the real State of Things,
Ideal World adieu,
Where Clouds pil'd up by Fancy's Hand
Hang lowering o'er each View.
Here the gay Sunshine of Content
Shall gild each humble Scene,
And Life steal on, with gentle Pace,
Beneath a Sky serene.
Hesperian Trees amidst my Grove
I ask not to behold,
Since even from Ovid's Song I know
That Dragons guard the Gold.
Nor would I have the Phœnix build
In my poor Elms his Nest,
For where shall odorous Gums be found
To treat the beauteous Guest?
Henceforth no Pleasure I desire
In any wild Extreme,
Such as should lull the captiv'd Mind
In a bewitching Dream.
Friendship I ask, without Caprice,
When Faults are overseen;
Errours on both Sides mix'd with Truth,
And kind good Will between.
Health, that may best its Value prove
By slight Return of Pain;
Amusements to enliven Life,
Credits to prove it vain.
Thus would I pass my Hours away
Extracting Good from all;
Till Time shall from my sliding Feet
Push this uncertain Ball.

To be SOLD, *on* Saturday *the* 5*th of* SEPTEMBER *next, on the Premises,*

THE PLANTATION and HOUSES of *South Quay*, lately occupied by *Thomas Fisher*, deceased. As the Place is well known for its convenient Situation to Trade, the Warehouses just repaired, and in the best Order, it is needless to amplify on that Subject. An Account of the Warehouse Rent has been kept for a Year, and amounts to about thirty Pounds. The Lands are subject to the Widow's Dower. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, on giving Bond and Security. Any Person inclinable to purchase by private Contract may apply, before the Day of Sale, to the Subscribers, in *Nansemond*.

4 JOHN HAMILTON, & Co.

To be SOLD *by the Executors of Colonel* RICHARD COCKE, *on the Premises, to the highest Bidder, the* 25*th of* November *next, and to be entered on at* Christmas,

A TRACT of good TOBACCO LAND lying on *Bear's Element* Creek, in *Lunenburg*, containing about a Thousand Acres, together with all the Corn, Fodder, Stocks of Cattle, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, &c. The Plantation is in good Repair, and sufficient to work seven or eight Hands. Any Person inclinable to purchase may be shown the Land by applying to Captain *Ragsdale*, near the Premises. 6

To be SOLD *on the Premises, by Virtue of a Decree of the County Court of* Surry, *obtained by a Mortgage made by Mr.* RANDOLPH HOLT, *late of the said County, deceased, to the Subscribers, on the* 23*d Instant* (June) *if fair, otherwise next fair Day,*

A TRACT of LAND containing fifteen Hundred Acres, more or less, lying in Surry County, beautifully situated on *James* River, adjoining *Long Island*, with several Improvements on it; it is very good for Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, or any Kind of Grain, is very level, has a large Quantity of valuable Timber on it, and is generally esteemed to be as good a Spot for raising Stock, as any in the lower Part of the Country, having a large Quantity of fine fresh Marsh adjoining it. The Land is subject to the Dower of Mrs. *Elizabeth Holt*. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchasers, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to

WILLIAM SPRATLEY.
WILLIAM CLAYTON.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subscriber, in the upper End of *New Kent* County, the 29th of last *May*, a middle sized black Horse with a Switch Tail and Half cut Mane, branded on the near Shoulder R P, and on the near Butteck C. I have Reason to believe the said Horse was rode from my Pasture by a Negro that belonged to *Robert Carter Nicholas*, Esquire, or Mr. *John Wormeley*. The Negro suspected was thought to be a Runaway, and was seen the same Night near where the Horse was taken from. Whoever brings him to me, near *Bottom's Bridge*, in the said County, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

PHILEMON ERASHER.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, *June* 8, 1772.

RUN away from the Ship POLLY, *Thomas* Sawyer Master, two Seamen. WILLIAM SCREECH, an elderly Man, about five Feet ten Inches high, of a dark Complexion, and has black curly Hair tied behind; he had on when he left the Ship a Crimson Coat and Waistcoat, and black Breeches. WILLIAM STEVENS, an elderly Man, of a dark swarthy Complexion, about five Feet eight Inches high, wears his own Hair, which is brown, short, and curls behind; he had on when he went away a Scarlet Jacket (better than Half worn) and short Canvas Trousers. Whoever apprehends either, or both of these Seamen, and will deliver them on Board the said Ship (now lying at *Bermuda Hundred*) shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward for each, with the customary travelling Charges allowed for bringing them up.

THOMAS DUNCOMB.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a likely young Negroe born Negro Fellow named NED, about five Feet eight Inches high, with a remarkable Scar on the Back of one of his Hands (I believe his right) occasioned by a Burn or Scald when very young. He has been much used to keeping and riding Race Horses, and carried away with him a blue Cloth lappelled Coat with yellow gilt Buttons, blue Waistcoat, and Leather Breeches, a light blue Duroy and a *Russia* Sheeting Coat, two Pair of *Russia* Drill and one Pair of black Everlasting Breeches, some Flannel Cloth Waistcoats, some Thread and some Worsted Stockings, a Velvet Cap, and a Hat. Perhaps he may go to *Norfolk*, and endeavour to get on Board a Vessel. Whoever apprehends him, and will bring him to me, in *Mecklenburg*, shall have TEN POUNDS Reward.

HENRY DELONY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 11, 1772.

RUN away last Night, two Negro Lads named GEORGE and STEPNEY, about eighteen Years of Age, the Property of Mr. *William Digges*, junior, of *York* Town, but Apprentices to me from the said *Digges* for seven Years. I have Reason to suspect that Mr. *Digges*, under Pretence of their Time being expired (which I am ready to dispute to the contrary) sent a Negro in the Night Time to inveigle them away. I hereby forewarn Mr. *Digges*, or any Person whatever, from harbouring or entertaining them, as they shall answer it at their Peril. Whoever delivers them to me shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

MATTHEW TUELL.

TAKEN up, in *Pittsylvania*, a dark bay HORSE about four Feet four or five Inches high, Half his Mane is ridged, has some Saddle Spots, one hind Foot white, and a Switch Tail. Posted, and appraised to seven Pounds.

PYRANT EASLEY.

Just IMPORTED, *and to be* SOLD *by the Subscriber, near the Church in* Williamsburg,

A NEAT Assortment of PLATE, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY, consisting of Silver Cans; pierced, oval, and round Salts; Tureen, Punch, and Pap Ladles; Table and Tea Spoons; Spring Tongs; chased Cream Buckets; plain Silver Watches, of various Prices; Paste and plain Combs; Sprigs and Pins; Crystal, Paste, and other Earrings; Corals and Bells; Paste Shoe, Knee, and Stock Buckles; Brooches; Thimbles; fashionable Silver and Pinchbeck Buckles; Mocho Sleeve Buttons in Gold, set round with Marcasite; Crystal Ditto in Gold and Silver; Triangle, and other Seals, in Gold, Silver, and Pinchbeck; plain and ornamented Lockets; Diamond, and other Rings; Loop, studded, and Chain Spurs; Ladies and Gentlemens Steel and Pinchbeck Watch Chains; Steel, and common Keys; chased Etwee Cases, and Instruments; Pearl, Bugle, Marcasite, Wax, and *Venetian* Necklaces; with a neat Assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS in the different Branches of his Business, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES GEDDY.

N. B. The Reasonableness of the above Goods, he hopes, will remove that Objection of his Shop's being too high up Town, as he proposes to sell any Article exceeding twenty Shillings Sterling at the low Advance of sixty two and a Half per Cent. and the Walk may be thought rather an Amusement than a Fatigue.

☞ *MOURNING RINGS, and all Kinds of ENGRAVING, done at the same Shop by*

WILLIAM WADDILL.

Just IMPORTED, *and to be* SOLD *by the Subscriber, in* Williamsburg, *at a very low Advance,*

A LARGE Assortment of SILVER WORK and JEWELLERY, namely, Tea Spoons and Tongs; Silver Shoe, Knee, and Stock Buckles; Silver Thimbles, with Steel Tops; set Shoe, Knee, and Stock Buckles; Hat Ditto; Necklaces and Earrings of various Sorts; Lockets, Sprigs, and Paste Pins; Ladies Silk Instrument Cases; Morocco Ditto; Paste Combs; Crystal Stone Buttons; Mocho and *Scotch* Pebble Ditto; neat Smelling Bottles; Mens and Womens Steel and gilt Watch Chains; gilt Shoe, Knee, and Stock Buckles, Pinchbeck Ditto, &c. &c.

BLOVET PASTEUR.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Pursuant to an Act of the last Session of Assembly, the Court of *Surry* County stands adjourned to the fourth *Tuesday* in *June*.

WILLIAM NELSON, Clerk.

For SALE,

ABOUT twelve Hundred Acres of very valuable LAND on each Side of *Great Duckers* Creek, in the lower End of *Buckingham* County, none of it cleared, is well watered and timbered, and an exceeding fine Place for Stock. The Land on this Creek produces as large Tobacco as I ever saw grow on high Land. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to me, in *Buckingham*.

4 ANTHONY WINSTON.

N. B. The Land lies about ten Miles above Mr. *George Wright's*, in *Cumberland* County.

To be SOLD *on the Premises, the last* Thursday *in* July, *pursuant to the Will of* John Price, *deceased,*

A TRACT of LAND containing about three Hundred Acres, with good Improvements, and lies convenient to Churches, Grist Mills, and *Layton's* Inspection of Tobacco on *Rappahannock* River. Possession to be given the 1st of *January* next, Credit for Half the Money to that Time, and for the Balance to the 1st of *April* next, on giving Bond and Security to

8 ANNE PRICE, Executrix.
JOHN LEE, Executor.

To be SOLD, *next Superiour Court to be held on the* 22*d of* September, *at* Hillsborough, *for the County of* Orange, *in* North Carolina,

SEVERAL valuable Tracts of TOBACCO LAND, the Whole consisting of about ten Thousand Acres, well watered, situated on the Waters of *Back* Creek and *Sauapahaw* River, to which is contiguous a very good Summer Range, and many other Advantages. Twelve Tracts, containing from about two Hundred and fifty to six Hundred Acres, are already surveyed, and several more will be when Purchasers offer. Any Persons inclinable to become Purchasers may view the several Tracts from the 1st of *July* to the first Day of the Court, by applying to *George Lathbury*, on the Premises. The Quitrent is only Sixpence a Hundred Acres, Proclamation Money; the Lands are situated in the *Haw Fields*, twelve Miles beyond *Hillsborough*, and bounded by *Haw* River. Good Titles will be made to the Purchasers, by

GEORGE LATHBURY.
G. WALKER, Attorney for *Susanna Meade*.

To be SOLD *on the Premises, on the* 17*th Instant* (JUNE) *pursuant to a Decree of the Court of Chancery,*

THE Land and Tenements belonging to the Estate of *Miles Gale*, deceased, joining the Town of *Edenton*, in the Province of *North Carolina*. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaser, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to the Administratrix of Colonel *Francis Corbin*, deceased.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man named GEORGE HARDGRAVES, about five Feet eight Inches high, wears his own light coloured Hair, and has lost a Piece of the upper End of one of his Ears; he had on, and took with him, a blue great Coat, a blue close bodied Coat, two blue Waistcoats, and a red Waistcoat, the Back of which is of a paler red, a Pair of Sailor's Trousers, two Pair of Shoes, and five or six Pair of Worsted Stockings. I expect he will endeavour to pass for a Sailor, and get on Board a Vessel. Also run away, at the same Time, another Convict Servant belonging to *Clement Deale*; he is about five Feet ten or eleven Inches high, wears a white Broadcloth Coat with a white Velvet Cape and yellow Buttons, a Worsted Waistcoat striped with red, a Pair of good Buckskin Breeches, ribbed Stockings, and large plated Buckles. Each of them had a fine Castor Hat.——Whoever contrives the said Servants to us, in *Culpeper* County, or secures them so that we may get them again, shall have the above Reward, or in Proportion for either of them.

EDMUND TERRILL.
CLEMENT READE.

To be SOLD *at private Sale,*

THREE Hundred Acres of LAND in *Chesterfield*, near the Town of *Petersburg*, whereon is a good Dwellinghouse, and other convenient Houses and Orchards. For Terms apply to the Subscriber, on the Premises.

JOHN MARTIN.

HANOVER Town, *May* 23, 1772.

STRAYED from Colonel *John Boswell's*, in *Hanover* County, on the 17th of this Instant, a black HORSE with a Star in his Forehead, about eight Years old, fourteen Hands high, has a hanging Mane and Bob Tail, and may perhaps be galled by running in a Chair; he paces in the Saddle, but has no Brand. He formerly belonged to Doctor *Reade* of *Louisa* County, and probably may be gone that Way. Whoever will bring the said Horse to me shall be genteelly rewarded, and have Charges paid.

JAMES DENNISTOUN.

THE Subscriber, at PITTENWEEN, just below the NEW DISTILLERY, near *NORFOLK*, has for Sale *WEST INDIA* RUM by the Hogshead, and a considerable Quantity of *HONDURAS* HIGHLAND MOHOGANY, equal in Quality to any *Jamaica*, from fourteen to forty Inches square, and from eight to seventeen Feet long, which he will dispose of on very reasonable Terms.——As he has now removed from *Norfolk* to the above Place, and intends declining Trade till his old Affairs are settled, he requests that all Persons indebted to him may make speed Payments, and those who have any Demands are desired to apply soon, that they may be discharged.

10 WILLIAM CHISHOLM.

To be SOLD, *pursuant to a Decree of the Honourable the General Court, at publick Auction, on the Premises, on* Tuesday *the* 14*th of* July, *and entered on the* 1*st of* January,

A TRACT of LAND, in the County of *Northumberland*, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. *John Smith*, deceased, known by the Name of *Fleet's Bay*, containing sixteen Hundred and eleven Acres, on which is a Brick Dwellinghouse in good Repair, and all necessary Outhouses; the Situation is very beautiful, and the Quality of the Land inferiour to none in the lower Part of the Country. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaser, on giving Bond and approved Security.——At the same Time will be sold, on three Months Credit, about sixty NEGROES, large STOCKS of all Sorts, and a considerable Quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.——And on *Friday* the 17th of the same Month will be sold, by the same Authority, in the County of *Gloucester*, and entered on the 1st of *January*, eight Hundred Acres of LAND lying on the *Dragon* Swamp, Part of which is good low Grounds, and about fifty Acres of Swamp. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, giving Bond, with good Security, to

GEORGE PURDIE.
JOHN BOWDOIN.
JOHN SMITH.
JOHN LEE.

8

For SALE,

SEVERAL Thousand Acres of LAND in the Counties of *Mecklenburg*, *Halifax*, and *Pittsylvania*, from five to twenty Shillings an Acre, according to Quality and Distance. For Terms apply to *Roger Atkinson*, near *Petersburg*. 8

For SALE,

ALL that Tract or Parcel of LAND lying in *Petsworth* Parish, in the County of *Gloucester*, known by the Name of *Paradise*, containing, by a Survey, fourteen Hundred and forty six Acres. It lies very convenient to *Portopotank* Inspection of Tobacco, on a Creek of *York* River, and within thirteen Miles of *Urbanna*; the Soil is exceeding good for Tobacco, Corn, or Wheat, and more than Half imagined to be Woodland, the greatest Part of which is very good, and well timbered. Mr. *William Pollard*, who lives near the Land, will be kind enough to show it to any Person who may choose to look over it. The Proprietors of this Land live in the Province of *Maryland*, who have authorised me to dispose of it, and possessed me with their Title Papers for the Inspection of those who may incline to purchase. 8

ESSEX, *May* 5, 1772. JOHN LEE.

To be SOLD *by the Subscribers, Mortgagees of Mr.* Peter Copland *of* Pittsylvania, *and the said Mortgager, in Parcels, for the Benefit of the Subscribers, and others,*

SIX Thousand Acres of valuable LAND, lying on *Smith's* River, *Beaver* and *Rudy* Creeks. It is laid off in small Lots; and we do guaranty and confirm the former Sales of the Lands made to sundry Persons by the said Mortgager, which were subject and liable to our Mortgagee, provided the Bonds for the same already taken, or to be taken, are made payable to us. And we do empower the said Mortgager to sell and dispose of, for our Accounts, the above mentioned six Thousand Acres of Land, provided the said Mortgager shall take the sundry Bonds for the same payable to us; and we do confirm and guaranty any Bargain or Sale of his Lands, formerly made by him, agreeable to this Advertisement, to be good and valid, as if the same had been made and done by ourselves: Twelve Months Credit will be allowed for one Half, and two Years for the other Half.

PETER COPLAND.
PETER RANDOLPH BLAND.
WILLIAM BLACK.
PATRICK COUTTS.

15

For SALE,

THE following Tracts of LAND, in *Pittsylvania*, namely, four Hundred Acres on *Banister* River, seven Hundred and seventy on *Beaver* Creek, three Hundred and forty five on *Burch's* Creek, three Hundred and eighty on *Leatherwood*, and four Hundred on *Sorse* Creek. These Lands were formerly the Property of Mr. *Samuel Gordon*, deceased. The Price, and Time of Payment, may be known by applying to me in *Petersburg*. Tf JERMAN BAKER.

WARRASQUEAK Bay, *November* 28, 1771.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Isle of Wight*, a Negro named JACK, about five and thirty Years of Age, five Feet ten Inches high, a slim, clean made, talkative, artful, and very saucy Fellow. Also a Negro Woman named VENUS, thirty two Years old, five Feet four Inches high, stout made, very smooth tongued, and has been five Years accustomed to the House. They worked in the *Dismal Swamp* about two Years, under Mr. *John Washington*, and carried with them several different Kinds of Apparel. Whoever delivers the said Negroes to me, or secures them so that I may get them, shall have a Reward of FORTY SHILLINGS for each.

Tf NATHANIEL BURWELL.

JAMES HALDANE, COPPER SMITH *and* BRASS FOUNDER *from* Philadelphia, *in* Church *Street, near the Church*, Norfolk,

MAKES and sells all Sorts of COPPER and BRASS WORK, namely, Stills, Brewing Coppers, Sugar Boilers, Fullers and Hatters Coppers, Capuchin Plate Warmers, Tea Kitchens, all Sorts of Ship, Fish, and Wash Kettles, Stew Pans, *Dutch* Ovens, Tea Kettles, Saucepans, Coffee and Chocolate Pots, Brass Mill Work, Furniture for Coach and Chair Harness, Fenders, Andirons, Candlesticks, Cocks, &c. at the most reasonable Rates. Also tins and mends all Sorts of old Copper and Brass Kitchen Work, and gives the best Prices for old Copper, Brass, Pewter, or Lead. Tf

⁂ All Orders from the Country will be punctually attended to.

N. B. *He deals for Cash, or Country Produce.*

☞ Those who have old Brass, Copper, Pewter, or Lead, to dispose of, are desired to apply to Mr. *Joseph Kidd*, in *Williamsburg*, or to Mr. *M'Caa*, in *Hampton*, who will receive it for me, and pay them the Value; they will likewise receive old Work to be repaired.

To be LET *on* LEASE,

A VERY large and commodious HOUSE in the Town of *Petersburg*, built for a Tavern, and well fitted for that Business; it is two Stories high, has a Number of very convenient Lodging Rooms, and large and small Rooms for the Entertainment of Guests. Any Person qualified for the Business of a Tavern Keeper, with a proper Capital, may find this as advantageous a Situation as any on the Continent. Apply to the Subscriber, who lives on the Premises.

Tf THOMAS EGLETON.

For SALE,

THE LAND whereon I live, in *Middlesex*, containing about two Thousand two Hundred Acres, in good Order for Cropping, with Orchards and Buildings equal to any in the Colony; also thirteen Hundred Acres on the River *Piankatank*, in the County of *Gloucester*, with a Mill, and good Orchards. The Stocks, which are very large, may be had with the Lands. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to Tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after.——*⁂* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.